



A.D. 1862, 14th JUNE. N° 1771.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

JEAN FELIX MIQUEL.

PESSARY.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY :

PUBLISHED AT THE GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE,
25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.

1862.



A.D. 1862, 14th JUNE. N° 1771.

Pessary.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Jean Felix Miquel at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 14th June 1862.

I, JEAN FELIX MIQUEL, Doctor, of Tours, in the Department of Indre et Loire, in the Empire of France, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "AN IMPROVED PESSARY," to be as follows :—

My improved pessary is composed of caoutchouc or other elastic substance. It is oblong and varies in length from two to five inches, it is larger in the middle than at its extremities, which are cut straight, their edges and all the edges of the pessary being rounded, the thickness also varies between about half an inch and one inch. The centre of the pessary is pierced with an elliptic hole varying in diameter according to the state of the parts which it is to lift and fix, and each extremity is furnished with a handle of strong silken thread, the length of which will vary from seven to eight inches. This retentive apparatus is introduced by one of its extremities into the vagina, towards one of the sides, and the other is pushed against the opposite side so that it rests in front of the ischium. While it is thus held the handle of the cord fixed on the extremity first introduced is pulled, and when that which was last introduced appears sufficiently arched the finger is pressed on the centre of the pessary, and whoever is intrusted with the application pulls the silken handles simultaneously to establish as much as possible the parallelism of the two extremities of the pessary. The result of this adjustment is that the pessary

Miquel's Improved Pessary.

forms an arch, the two fulcrums or supports of which are the ischium, which gives to this means of retention a force increasing with the efforts made by the person using it; it may be easily withdrawn and reinserted for purposes of cleanliness, and forms a retentive agent, causing very little inconvenience and always efficacious.

5

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